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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NANOLABS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation,

Plaintiff,

vs.

COINBASE GLOBAL, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Defendant.

Case No. 3:23-cv-844

**FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

- 1. FEDERAL REGISTERED TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT (15 U.S.C. § 1114)**
- 2. FEDERAL FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))**
- 3. CALIFORNIA COMMON LAW TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 14200 *et seq.*)**
- 4. UNFAIR COMPETITION AND UNFAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*)**

**AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiff NanoLabs, Inc. (“Plaintiff”), by and through its attorneys, files this  
 2 Complaint (“Complaint”) against Defendant Coinbase Global, Inc., alleging as  
 3 follows:

4 **PARTIES**

5 1. Plaintiff is a Delaware corporation that maintains the Nano digital  
 6 currency (the “Nano Digital Currency”). The Nano Digital Currency is used  
 7 globally for instant, secure feeless payments. Plaintiff has a decentralized structure  
 8 with physical offices and staff in London, United Kingdom, and community  
 9 ambassadors, moderators, and community managers throughout the world,  
 10 including in the United States.

11 2. Coinbase Global Inc. (“Coinbase”) is a Delaware corporation, having  
 12 a principal place of business at 548 Market St., San Francisco, California 94104.

13 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

14 1. This court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331  
 15 and 1338, in that this action arises under Acts of Congress relating to trademarks,  
 16 and the claims for California common law trademark infringement, unfair  
 17 competition, and conversion under state law are joined with substantial and related  
 18 claims brought under the federal trademark laws.

19 2. This court likewise has diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332  
 20 in that the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of  
 21 interests and costs, and is between citizens of different countries in that Plaintiff  
 22 has its principal place of business in London, United Kingdom, Defendant  
 23 Coinbase has its principal place of business in the state of California.

24 3. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c) in  
 25 that a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district  
 26 and that Defendant is subject to the court’s subject matter and/or personal  
 27 jurisdiction with respect to this action as indicated in the preceding paragraphs.

28

## **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

4. The Nano Digital Currency was founded by Mr. Colin LeMahieu in  
5 2014 as a decentralized, sustainable, and secure digital currency focused on  
6 addressing the inefficiencies present in existing financial systems, namely high  
7 transaction fees and latency.

6. The Nano Digital Currency was originally named RaiBlocks, and was  
7 rebranded to Nano on January 31, 2018.

8. Since at least as early as January 31, 2018, Plaintiff has used the  
9 trademark Nano in U.S. commerce in connection with its digital currency, and the  
10 Nano Digital Currency has been marketed continuously in commerce throughout  
11 the United States.

12. On February 2, 2018, the Nano Digital Currency had a market  
13 capitalization of over \$2 billion.

14. The Nano Digital Currency is currently one of the top 200 digital  
15 currencies tracked by CoinMarketCap.

16. Plaintiff has expended significant resources in marketing its digital  
17 currency, and the Nano Digital Currency has been the subject of numerous third-  
18 party media and press publications since its rebranding on January 31, 2018.

19. Attached as **Exhibits A through G** are true and correct copies of the  
20 publications and press referred to in Paragraph 9.

21. Given the extensive third-party press and media coverage of the Nano  
22 Digital Currency, Plaintiff has acquired tremendous goodwill in the Nano  
23 trademark and brand.

24. There are approximately 26 million wallets globally for the Nano  
25 Digital Currency.

26. Plaintiff has an office in London, United Kingdom, has a robust  
27 online presence, and utilizes community ambassadors, moderators, and community  
28

1 managers throughout the United States, as well as throughout the world (see  
2 **Exhibit H**).

3 14. Millions of wallet owners for the Nano Digital Currency from across  
4 the United States have successfully utilized Plaintiff's digital currency as a method  
5 of payment for goods and services.

6 15. Plaintiff has over 300,000 community members in its various online  
7 social network channels who are devoted to promoting and expanding the reach  
8 and adoption the Nano Digital Currency. **Exhibit I** is listing of each of these social  
9 network channels and the respective number of community members for each.

10 16. Plaintiff has invested significant time, effort, and expense in  
11 advertising, marketing, and promoting the Nano trademark and has enjoyed  
12 significant consumer recognition and goodwill as a result.

13 17. Plaintiff promotes its digital currency through its website at  
14 [www.nano.org](http://www.nano.org) as shown in **Exhibit J**.

15 18. Plaintiff's digital currency is available for trading on numerous  
16 leading digital currency exchanges, as list of which is provided in **Exhibit K**.

17 19. In or around September 2021, Plaintiff applied to have the Nano  
18 Digital Currency listed on the Coinbase exchange trading platform ("Coinbase  
19 Exchange").

20 20. On September 7, 2021, Mr. Zach Segal, the Head of Listings at  
21 Coinbase, sent an email to George Coxon, Plaintiff's Director, forwarding a prior  
22 internal email discussion within Coinbase regarding a custody deposit which  
23 would be required by Plaintiff in order to have the Nano Digital Currency listed on  
24 the Coinbase Exchange. (see **Exhibit M**).

25 21. On September 14, 2021, the Coinbase Listing Team at Coinbase,  
26 acknowledged Plaintiff's application to have the Nano Digital Currency listed on  
27 the Coinbase Exchange via email, as shown in **Exhibit N**.

22. On September 19, 2021, Ms. Coxon participated in a virtual panel entitled “Communicating Crypto in 2021” alongside Mr. Elliot Suthers, the Corporate and Global Communications Director for Coinbase. A screenshot from this panel is provided as **Exhibit O**, and the full panel can be viewed here: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s\\_2Pdfw1niA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_2Pdfw1niA).

23. On March 8, 2022, Ms. Allie Heinrichs, a Senior Associate on the Coinbase Listing Team, emailed Plaintiff regarding the “Earn” program offered by Coinbase, as shown in **Exhibit P**.

24. Thus, since at least October 17, 2018, various department heads and directors, as well as associates, in various departments at Coinbase were familiar with the Nano Digital Currency.

25. As the steward of the Nano Digital Currency, Plaintiff has committed years of effort and expense to develop and grow the good will associated with, and establish a reputation for integrity, efficiency, and security in, the Nano Digital Currency.

26. Plaintiff's continuous and exclusive use of the Nano trademark and the intellectual property associated therewith resulted in generating goodwill and consumer recognition in connection with the Nano Digital Currency throughout the United States.

27. Consumers therefore recognize the Nano Digital Currency as a reliable and trusted peer-to-peer digital currency that facilitates payment transactions.

## **PLAINTIFF'S TRADEMARKS**

28. Plaintiff is the owner of a federal trademark registration for NANO under United States Trademark Registration No. 6,203,002 covering “Cryptocurrency transaction services featuring a virtual peer-to-peer digital currency, incorporating cryptographic protocols, operating through the Internet, and used as a method of payment for goods and services,” in Class 36, registered

1 on November 24, 2020 (the “002 Registration”).

2 29. A true and correct copy of the Certificate of Registration for the ‘002  
3 Registration is attached as **Exhibit Q**.

4 30. The application for the ‘002 Registration was originally filed by  
5 NanoLabs, LLC, and was assigned to Mr. LeMahieu on January 4, 2018. Mr.  
6 LeMahieu, as the founder of the Nano Digital Currency, and as a Director of  
7 Plaintiff, gave Plaintiff a license to the ‘002 Registration. On September 14, 2022,  
8 ‘002 Registration was assigned by Mr. LeMahieu to Plaintiff. (see **Exhibit R**).

9 31. Plaintiff’s ‘002 Registration is “prima facie evidence of the validity of  
10 the registered mark and of the registration of the mark, of [Plaintiff’s] ownership  
11 of the mark, and of the [Plaintiff’s] exclusive right to use the registered mark in  
12 commerce on or in connection with the goods or services specified in the  
13 certificate . . .” pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057.

14 32. Plaintiff’s ‘002 Registration was filed before and registered before  
15 any use of the word “Nano” by Defendant.

16 33. Plaintiff also owns the following allowed, pending federal trademark  
17 applications, all incorporating the word “Nano”:

18 a. Trademark Application No. 87/726,750 NANO COIN for  
19 “Cryptocurrency transaction services featuring a virtual peer-to-  
20 peer digital currency, incorporating cryptographic protocols,  
21 operating through the Internet, and used as a method of payment  
22 for goods and services,” in Class 36; and

23 b. Trademark Application No. 87/726,759 for NANO  
24 CURRENCY for “Cryptocurrency transaction services featuring  
25 a virtual peer-to-peer digital currency, incorporating  
26 cryptographic protocols, operating through the Internet, and  
27 used as a method of payment for goods and services,” in Class  
28 36.

1       34.     In addition to the trademark applications and registrations referenced  
 2 above, Plaintiff owns strong common law rights in and to the word “Nano” and a  
 3 Nano stylized trademark for use in connection with a digital currency. A version of  
 4 the Nano stylized trademark is shown below:



7       35.    Plaintiff’s registered, pending, and common law trademarks are  
 8 collectively referred to herein as the “Nano Marks.”

9       36.    Plaintiff further owns registered trademarks for Nano in Class 36 in  
 10 Algeria, the African Intellectual Property Organization member states, Canada,  
 11 Colombia, the European Union, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, the Republic of  
 12 Korea, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Oman, the Russian Federation, Singapore,  
 13 Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

14       37.    As a result of Plaintiff’s extensive use of its Nano Marks, the  
 15 trademark has become uniquely associated with Plaintiff.

16       38.    The Nano Marks are inherently distinctive, and Plaintiff’s use of its  
 17 Nano Marks pre-dates Defendant’s confusingly similar use of the word “Nano” for  
 18 its Nano Bitcoin futures (“Nano Bitcoin”) digital currency offering.

19       39.    The Nano Marks are inherently distinctive, and Plaintiff’s use of its  
 20 Nano Marks pre-dates Defendant’s confusingly similar use of the word “Nano” for  
 21 its Nano Ether futures (“Nano Ether”) digital currency offering.

22       **DEFENDANT’S INFRINGING TRADEMARKS AND ACTIVITIES**

23       40.    Defendant launched its Nano Bitcoin digital currency offering on June  
 24 27, 2022, years after Plaintiff had been in business and had been using its Nano  
 25 Marks (see **Exhibit S**).

26       41.    Defendant launched Nano Bitcoin less than four months after  
 27 Coinbase and Plaintiff last discussed the possibility of having the Nano Digital  
 28 Currency listed on the Coinbase Exchange.

1           42. Defendant launched its Nano Ether digital currency offering on  
 2 August 29, 2022, years after Plaintiff had been in business and had been using its  
 3 Nano Marks (see **Exhibit T**).

4           43. Defendant launched Nano Ether less than six months after Coinbase  
 5 and Plaintiff last discussed the possibility of having the Nano Digital Currency  
 6 listed on the Coinbase Exchange.

7           44. Defendant had actual notice of Plaintiff's trademark rights as a result  
 8 of Plaintiff's registrations and open use of its marks as early as January 31, 2018.

9           45. Defendant advertises its Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether offerings  
 10 through [www.coinbase.com/derivatives](http://www.coinbase.com/derivatives) as shown in **Exhibit U** (the "Coinbase  
 11 Derivatives Exchange").

12          46. Defendant, in its marketing materials, refers to its offerings as Nano,  
 13 Nano Bitcoin, Nano Bitcoin futures, Nano Ether, Nano Ether futures, and Coinbase  
 14 Nano Bitcoin Futures (collectively, the "Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks") as  
 15 shown in **Exhibit U**.

16          47. Defendant's Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether offerings are derivative  
 17 products based on the digital currencies Bitcoin and Ether, respectively, which are  
 18 identical or highly similar types of offerings as Plaintiff's digital currency.

19          48. Defendant targets the same type of consumers that Plaintiff markets  
 20 its digital currency to in connection with the Nano Marks—those seeking to invest  
 21 in, and utilize, a digital currency.

22          49. Notwithstanding Defendant's actual or at least constructive notice of  
 23 Plaintiff's rights, Defendant has adopted trademarks that are identical, and where  
 24 not identical, are confusingly similar to Plaintiff's.

25          50. Plaintiff and Defendant's marks are compared below:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Plaintiff's Trademark Use	1 2 3 4 5 6 Defendant's Trademark Use
(i) Nano	(i) Nano, (ii) Nano Bitcoin, (iii) Nano Bitcoin futures, (iv) Coinbase Nano Bitcoin Futures, (v) Nano Ether, (vi) Nano Ether futures
Earliest use date: 2018	Earliest use date: 2022

8           51. Defendant did not begin using the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether  
 9 Marks on or in connection with any goods or services until June 27, 2022, more  
 10 than four and a half years after Plaintiff had launched its Nano Marks and began  
 11 establishing related goodwill in the Nano Digital Currency.

12           52. In fact, since the time Defendant began using the Nano Bitcoin and  
 13 Nano Ether Marks on June 27, 2022 on its own Coinbase Derivatives Exchange,  
 14 Defendant willfully expanded visibility and access to its Nano Bitcoin and Nano  
 15 Ether offering by allowing various third-party retail brokers and clearing firms to  
 16 list the Nano Bitcoin – namely EdgeClear, Ironbeam, NinjaTrader, Optimus  
 17 Futures, Stage 5, and Tradovate, ABN AMRO, ADMIS, Advantage Futures,  
 18 Dorman Trading, ED&F Man, and Wedbush (see **Exhibits S & T**). Such  
 19 aggressive expansion exposes a significant number of consumers to Nano Bitcoin  
 20 and Nano Ether, who are likely to believe that Defendant's offerings originate  
 21 from, or are affiliated or associated with Plaintiff, or are otherwise sponsored or  
 22 endorsed by Plaintiff.

23           53. Defendant will likely continue to aggressively market its Nano  
 24 Bitcoin and Nano Ether offerings. In July 2022, third-party media reported that  
 25 Defendant “saw a ‘surge in activity ever since retail broker partners started  
 26 marketing/ promotional efforts last week,’ according to an email sent out by  
 27 Coinbase's sales team.” (see **Exhibit V**).

54. Defendant's offering of digital currencies so similar to, and under an identical mark, has harmed Plaintiff.

3        55. Defendant is not in any way affiliated with Plaintiff, has used the  
4 Nano Marks without authorization, without Plaintiff's consent, and has come under  
5 severe regulatory scrutiny in the United States and elsewhere. Recently, the U.S.  
6 Securities and Exchange Commission has filed charges against Defendant, alleging  
7 that Defendant has operated as an unregulated securities exchange since 2019. SEC  
8 Chair Gary Gensler said Coinbase's alleged failures "deprive investors of critical  
9 protections" that help prevent fraud and manipulation. These charges have been  
10 widely reported upon by virtually every major mainstream and industry press outlet.  
11 Therefore, Defendant's use of NANO trademarks dilutes Plaintiff's valuable NANO  
12 trademarks by tarnishing their reputation in the marketplace.

13        56. Defendant's continued use of the Nano Marks and branding efforts  
14 related to Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether will confuse consumers. Defendant's  
15 continued efforts to trade off Plaintiff's goodwill will continue to cause Plaintiff  
16 harm.

## **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Federal Trademark Infringement [Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114])

57. Plaintiff re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 56, inclusive, and incorporates them as though fully set forth by this reference herein.

58. Defendant's use in commerce of words, terms, names, symbols, or devices, or any combination thereof, consisting of or including the word "Nano", and/or derivatives thereof constitutes a colorable imitation of Plaintiff's Nano Marks, and is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive. As such, Defendant's use of the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks constitutes an infringement of Plaintiff's trademarks.

1       59.   Defendant's infringing actions are intentional and willful, as  
2 Defendant first adopted its Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks with ample actual  
3 notice of Plaintiff's Nano Marks, and expanded its uses of the Nano Bitcoin and  
4 Nano Ether Marks after acquiring even more ample actual knowledge of Plaintiff's  
5 Nano Marks.

6        60.    Defendant's acts of infringement have caused and are causing actual  
7 damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff, for which legal remedies are inadequate.  
8 Therefore, in addition to monetary remedies, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to  
9 permanently bar Defendant from use of any Nano-formative trademarks, including  
10 without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and any confusingly  
11 similar marks in commerce in connection with its products, services, or offerings.

12        61.    Defendant's intentional actions are willful and render this an  
13    exceptional case, further entitling Plaintiff to recovery of treble damages,  
14    attorneys' fees and costs of suit as detailed in 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

## **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

**(False Designation of Origin [Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)])**

17       62. Plaintiff re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1  
18 through 61, inclusive, and incorporates them as though fully set forth by this  
19 reference herein.

20       63. In addition to its federally registered trademarks, Plaintiff is the owner  
21 of common law rights in the trademark “Nano” and the Nano Marks.

22        64. Defendant's use in commerce of words, terms, names, symbols, or  
23 devices, or any combination thereof, consisting of or including confusingly similar  
24 "Nano"-formative trademarks, including without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and  
25 Nano Ether Marks, and/or variations thereof is likely to cause confusion, or to  
26 cause mistake, or to deceive as to a non-existent affiliation, connection, or  
27 association between Defendant and Plaintiff.

1       65. Defendant's use of the "Nano"-formative trademarks, including  
2 without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and/or variations  
3 thereof is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the  
4 affiliation, connection, or association of Defendant with Plaintiff, or as to the  
5 origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendant's goods, services, or commercial  
6 activities by Plaintiff.

7       66. Defendant's use of such Nano-formative marks in advertising and  
8 branding is a blatant attempt to capitalize on the goodwill established by Plaintiff.

9       67. Defendant's infringing actions are intentional and willful, as  
10 Defendant adopted "Nano"-formative trademarks, including without limitation the  
11 Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and/or variations thereof with ample actual  
12 notice of Plaintiff's use and registration of the Nano Marks, and then expanded its  
13 uses of such infringing with further ample actual knowledge of Plaintiff's Nano  
14 Marks.

15       68. Defendant's acts of infringement have caused and are causing actual  
16 damage and irreparable harm to Plaintiff, for which legal remedies are inadequate.  
17 Therefore, in addition to monetary remedies, Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief to  
18 permanently bar Defendant from use of "Nano"-formative trademarks, including  
19 without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and/or any variations  
20 thereof in commerce in connection with Defendant's products, services, or  
21 offerings.

22       69. Defendant's intentional actions are willful and render this an  
23 exceptional case, further entitling Plaintiff to recovery of trebled damages and its  
24 attorneys' fees and costs of suit as detailed in 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

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### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

## **(California Common Law Trademark Infringement)**

70. Plaintiff re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 69, inclusive, and incorporates them as though fully set forth by this reference herein.

71. As alleged in detail above, Defendant's use of the "Nano"-formative trademarks, including without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and/or variations thereof in the state of California constitutes an infringement of Plaintiff's trademark rights. Moreover, Defendant's willful conduct was and is committed knowingly and willfully, thereby justifying an award of exemplary damages in addition to Plaintiff's actual damages.

## **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

## (Unfair Business Practices [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 *et seq.*])

72. Plaintiff re-alleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 71, inclusive, and incorporates them as though fully set forth by this reference herein.

73. As alleged in detail above, Defendant's use and advertising of the "Nano"-formative trademarks, including without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, and/or variations thereof in the state of California without authorization, constitutes unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business acts or practices within the meaning of California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 *et seq.*

74. Plaintiff has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of Defendant's unfair competition in the form of damage to its goodwill, lost consumer adoption, loss of its intellectual property and other actual damages.

75. The harm to Plaintiff and to members of the general public far outweighs the utility of Defendant's business practices.

1       76. The unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent business practices of  
2 Defendant, as described in this Complaint, present a continuing threat to members  
3 of the public in that they are likely to cause confusion as to the source of  
4 Defendant's digital currency offering in that the general public is likely to believe  
5 that Defendant's Nano-formative digital currency offerings originate from, or are  
6 affiliated or associated with Plaintiff, or are otherwise sponsored or endorsed by  
7 Plaintiff.

8       77. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful acts as  
9       alleged in this Complaint, Defendant obtained unlawful profits to the detriment of  
10      Plaintiff.

11       78. Unless restrained, Defendant will continue the acts and conduct set  
12 forth in this cause of action, to Plaintiff's great and irreparable injury, for which  
13 damages will not afford adequate relief. Plaintiff is therefore entitled to an  
14 injunction prohibiting Defendant's wrongful acts.

15        79. Defendant committed the wrongful acts willfully, intending to gain  
16 business and a share of the market by riding on Plaintiff's reputation and good  
17 will. Defendant's conduct justifies an award of exemplary damages.

18       80. Upon proof, Plaintiff is entitled to recover its costs, including  
19 attorneys' fees, under California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5.

# PRAYER FOR RELIEF

21 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays the Court enter judgment against Defendant  
22 as follows:

23        1. For an award of actual damages according to proof;  
24        2. For disgorgement of Defendant's profits;  
25        3. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit;  
26        4. For pre-judgment interest on all amounts claimed as permitted by law;  
27        5. For an order of permanent injunction, enjoining Defendant from using  
28 any "Nano"-formative trademarks, including without limitation the Nano Bitcoin

1 and Nano Ether Marks, tradenames, or domain names, and/or any confusingly  
2 similar variations thereof, in connection with the offering, sale, exchange, or trading  
3 of any digital currency products.

4       7. For an order impounding for destruction all products, brochures,  
5 marketing materials, and other articles bearing any “Nano”-formative trademarks,  
6 including without limitation the Nano Bitcoin and Nano Ether Marks, tradenames,  
7 or domain names, and/or any confusingly similar variations thereof;

8       8. For an order requiring Defendant to engage in corrective advertising to  
9 restore, to the fullest extent possible, the value of NanoLabs’ intellectual property;

10       9. For treble and/or punitive damages as permitted by law; and,

11       10. For such other, further, and different relief as the Court may deem  
12 proper under the circumstances.

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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

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Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial on all issues raised in the Complaint.

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Dated: June 8, 2023

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